

SEISMOLOGICAL DISPATCHES.¹*San Jose, Costa Rica, May 1, 1916.*

Twenty distinct shocks occurred here today while the people of the capital were in the midst of the first of May festival. A number of buildings, including churches and schools, were demolished. The people fled to the streets and squares, fearing the city was about to be destroyed. (*Assoc. Press.*)

Los Angeles, Cal., May 2, 1916.

A slight earth shock lasting five seconds occurred here today at 6:30 o'clock, a. m., according to Dr. Ford A. Carpenter, Forecaster of the Weather Bureau. The movement, he said, was from west to east. (*Assoc. Press.*)

New York, May 4, 1916.

Only slight damage was caused by the earthquake shocks of April 30 in Costa Rica, according to wireless reports and private telegrams received here to-day by the United Fruit Co. The subsequent interruption of telegraphic communication between Costa Rica and Salvador, as announced in a cable dispatch received yesterday from San Salvador, was due to static conditions arising from heavy storms, according to the company's advices to-day, and not to the earthshocks. (*Assoc. Press.*)

Boise, Idaho, May 12, 1916.

This city experienced an earthquake at 7:26 o'clock to-night which lasted about three seconds. People rushed in to the streets. Several brick chimneys were wrecked. The tremor was not felt to the east of Boise. Twenty-five miles north, at Emmett, the quake was violent and alarmed the inhabitants. Nampa, to the south, also felt the shock, as did Idaho City, 36 miles north. At Weiser, 60 miles west, the quake was of exceptional violence. A new gas well, in which a flow was struck 10 days ago, showed remarkable increase of pressure immediately after the shock. From irrigated sections came reports that canals had been damaged, but not beyond repair. An earthquake last fall split a deep seam across the New York Canal, one of the largest in Idaho and it required weeks to repair it. (*Assoc. Press.*)

¹ Reported by the organization indicated and collected by the seismological station at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

Reno, Nev., May 12, 1916.

The seismograph at the Mackay Schools of Mines, University of Nevada, registered an earthquake at 6:31 o'clock to-night. The disturbance lasted until 6:36 p. m. (*Assoc. Press.*)

Anaconda, Mont., May 12, 1916.

An earthquake shock was felt here at 7:30 o'clock to-night. Buildings were shaken but no damage was done. (*Assoc. Press.*)

Spokane, Wash., May 12, 1916.

The seismograph at Gonzaga University here registered a pronounced earthquake shock at 6:39 o'clock to-night, followed by several smaller ones, the entire disturbance lasting about 15 minutes. The general direction of the tremble was southeast to northwest, the main shock being unusually severe for this region, it was stated. The quake occurred about 80 miles southeast of Spokane. (*Assoc. Press.*)

Rome, May 17, 1916 (via Paris, May 18, 1916, 11:15 a. m.).

An earthquake of particular violence has occurred along the Adriatic coast between Rimini and Cesena. At the latter town a dozen people were injured by the fall of cornices.

The entire central section of Italy was shaken by repeated earthquakes which lasted through Tuesday and Wednesday. Only the most meager details have as yet been received in this country and it is not known what loss of life occurred, if any. (*Assoc. Press.*)

Rimini, Italy, May 19, 1916, 11:20 a. m.

Serious damage was done here by the earthquake which shocked central Italy during the night of May 16-17. Ten houses collapsed and about a thousand dwellings were damaged. The municipal theater and the underprefecture school buildings were cracked to an alarming extent, and part of the church of Colonnella has fallen. (*Assoc. Press.*)

Honolulu, May 20, 1916.

Mauna Loa in eruption and Kilauea unusually active. (*Honolulu Weather Bureau.*)

Willemstad, Curacao, May 27, 1916.

A heavy earth shock was felt throughout this island at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. No damage has been reported. (*Assoc. Press.*)

Baker, Oreg., May 28, 1916.

A slight earthquake which shook eastern Oregon, flooded part of the Baker Country Club golf links with a spring which burst forth within a few hundred yards of a mineral spring. Although the water in the mineral spring is hot, the spring flows ice cold. (*Internat. News Ser.*)